

I think this occurrence unusual enough to warrant reporting, for the few references I have found of *P. aegeria* visiting fruit relate to blackberries, although actual feeding was not specifically mentioned, and to a plum where imbibing was noted (Bolingbroke, *Ent. Rec.* 65, 291).

In the entomological journals I have found numerous references to *P. aegeria* on the Continent, but no mention of it feeding; is this species seen imbibing from flowers and fruit there as infrequently as its subspecies in the British Isles? — B. K. WEST, 36 Briar Road, Bexley, Kent.

THE FIRST RECORDING OF TRICHOPLUSIA NI HBN. IN WARWICKSHIRE. — The first known recording of this rare migrant moth for Warwickshire, is of one taken by Mr. R. Thomas in his m.v. trap, at Hartshill Hayes in the north of the County on 18th September 1982. A second specimen occurred in my garden trap the following day, followed by another on 20th September. Mr. Roy Allen also recorded one in his garden trap at Marton on 20th September.

Other notable 1982 Warwickshire migrants recorded at Charlcote are as follows: 8th July and 21st August, *Spodoptera exigua* Hbn. (A. Gardner). 29th and 31st July, *Eurois occulta* L. (A. Gardner). 17th (2), 18th and 19th September, *S. exigua* (D. Brown). 19th September, *Macroglossum stellatarum* L. (A. Gardner). 20th September, *Agrius convolvuli* L. (A. Gardner). 23rd and 27th September, *Helicoverpa armigera* Hbn. (D. Brown and A. Gardner). 2nd October, *Orthonama obstipata* F. (D. Brown). — D. C. G. BROWN, Jacksons Farmhouse, 25 Charlcote. Nr. Warwick, Warks.

THE TWO-YEAR LIFE-CYCLE OF COLEOPHORA HEMEROBIELLA (SCOPOLI). — To my knowledge, the first assertion in the British literature that *C. hemerobiella* has a biennial life-cycle was made by R. W. J. Uffen in *A field guide to the smaller British Lepidoptera* (1979). Apart from stating that the final erect and straight case is made in the second spring, he gives no details of timing. The following note may therefore be helpful.

On the 30th of May, 1981, in the company of the Revd D. J. L. Agassiz and Dr J. L. Langmaid, I collected larvae of this species at Grays, South Essex (VC 18). Some were in the final case but four were still in the earlier pistol-shaped case. I sleeved (more precisely, nylon-stockinged) the small cases on a crab-apple in my garden and left them undisturbed for the next 13 months. My observations were intermittent and consequently I can give only approximate dates. By the end of June the larvae had ceased to feed and had fixed for aestivation on the twigs. Aestivation extended into hibernation without a break, the larvae remaining immobile for ten months. Towards the end of April feeding began again on the young leaves and the pistol case was soon abandoned for the final case, excised from the margin of a leaf near its base. I think Stainton (*The natural history of the Tineina* 5 : 76) is wrong in stating that the larvae make two straight cases, the second larger than the first; according to my observations, they go straight from the pistol to the final case.